Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssptacmb1647

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	JAN 12	Match STN Content and Features to Your Information Needs, Quickly and Conveniently
NEWS	3	JAN 25	Annual Reload of MEDLINE database
NEWS	4	FEB 16	STN Express Maintenance Release, Version 8.4.2, Is Now Available for Download
NEWS	5	FEB 16	Derwent World Patents Index (DWPI) Revises Indexing of Author Abstracts
NEWS	6	FEB 16	New FASTA Display Formats Added to USGENE and PCTGEN
NEWS	7	FEB 16	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB Enriched with New Content and Features
NEWS	8	FEB 16	INSPEC Adding Its Own IPC codes and Author's E-mail Addresses
NEWS	9	APR 02	CAS Registry Number Crossover Limits Increased to 500,000 in Key STN Databases
NEWS	10	APR 02	PATDPAFULL: Application and priority number formats enhanced
NEWS	11	APR 02	DWPI: New display format ALLSTR available
NEWS	12	APR 02	New Thesaurus Added to Derwent Databases for Smooth Sailing through U.S. Patent Codes
NEWS	13	APR 02	EMBASE Adds Unique Records from MEDLINE, Expanding Coverage back to 1948
NEWS	14	APR 07	CA/CAplus CLASS Display Streamlined with Removal of Pre-IPC 8 Data Fields
NEWS	15	APR 07	50,000 World Traditional Medicine (WTM) Patents Now Available in CAplus
NEWS	16	APR 07	MEDLINE Coverage Is Extended Back to 1947

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 15 JANUARY 2010.

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

```
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:44:56 ON 06 MAY 2010

=> file medline biosis caplus embase
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 0.66       0.66

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:46:54 ON 06 MAY 2010

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:46:54 ON 06 MAY 2010
Copyright (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:46:54 ON 06 MAY 2010
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2010 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:46:54 ON 06 MAY 2010
Copyright (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

=> s (LHRH(w)antagonist or luteinzing(w)hormone(w)releasing(w)hormone(w)antagonist
or GnRH(w)antagonist or gonadotropin(w)releasing(w)hormone(w)antagonist)
L1        8378 (LHRH(W) ANTAGONIST OR LUTEINZING(W) HORMONE(W) RELEASING(W)
               HORMONE(W) ANTAGONIST OR GNRH(W) ANTAGONIST OR GONADOTROPIN(W)
               RELEASING(W) HORMONE(W) ANTAGONIST)

=> s l1 and (LH or FSH or hMG or luteinizing(w)hormone or
follicle(w)stimulating(w)hormone or human(w)menopausal(w)gonadotropin) and
(single(w)dose)
L2         244 L1 AND (LH OR FSH OR HMG OR LUTEINIZING(W) HORMONE OR FOLLICLE(W
               ) STIMULATING(W) HORMONE OR HUMAN(W) MENOPAUSAL(W) GONADOTROPIN)
                AND (SINGLE(W) DOSE)

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3          97 DUP REM L2 (147 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and py<1996
L4          25 L3 AND PY<1996

=> dis ibib abs l4 1-25

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 25     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   1996097903     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 7490711
TITLE:              Identification of male germ cells undergoing apoptosis in
                    adult rats.
AUTHOR:             Brinkworth M H; Weinbauer G F; Schlatt S; Nieschlag E
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Institute of Reproductive Medicine of the University,
                    Munster, Germany.
SOURCE:             Journal of reproduction and fertility, (1995 Sep)
                    Vol. 105, No. 1, pp. 25-33.
                    Journal code: 0376367. ISSN: 0022-4251. L-ISSN: 0022-4251.
PUB. COUNTRY:       ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:      (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
                    Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                    (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        199601
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 25 Jan 1996
                    Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 1996
```

Entered Medline: 2 Jan 1996

AB The possible role of apoptosis in spontaneous or induced germ cell death was investigated by treating adult male rats with either a GnRH antagonist (112.5 micrograms kg-1 day-1 for 14 days) or methoxyacetic acid (650 micrograms kg-1; single dose) or sham-treated with either of the vehicles (n = 3 per group). The antagonist virtually abolished gonadotrophin secretion, while methoxyacetic acid reduced serum testosterone concentrations and slightly increased those of FSH (neither significantly). Bands of low molecular mass characteristic of apoptotically degraded DNA were detected by electrophoresis in both treatment groups but not in the controls. Sectioned, Carnoy-fixed testes were screened for degenerating cells with periodic acid-Schiff's base and haemalaun or examined for apoptotic cells using a modified in situ end-labelling procedure. Periodic acid-Schiff's-stained dying cells were found in low numbers in control animals with a distribution and frequency that matched that of apoptotic cells. Degenerating germ cells identified by histology were present at certain stages of spermatogenesis after 2 weeks of antagonist treatment. A comparison of their distribution with that of end-labelled cells identified the cell death as apoptotic. Methoxyacetic acid caused a massive depletion of spermatocytes at stages IX-II, which was also found to be apoptotic. It is concluded that spontaneous germ cell death in adult rats is apoptotic and that both gonadotrophin ablation and administration of methoxyacetic acid can cause apoptosis in the germ cells of adult male rats, but via different routes.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1995037152 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 7949832
TITLE:	Addition of a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist and exogenous gonadotropins to unstimulated in vitro fertilization (IVF) cycles: physiologic observations and preliminary experience.
AUTHOR:	Paulson R J; Sauer M V; Lobo R A
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles.
SOURCE:	Journal of assisted reproduction and genetics, (1994 Jan) Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 28-32. Journal code: 9206495. ISSN: 1058-0468. L-ISSN: 1058-0468.
PUB. COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:	199412
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 10 Jan 1995 Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 1995 Entered Medline: 1 Dec 1994

AB PURPOSE: To describe our preliminary experience with the addition of a GnRH antagonist (Nal-Glu) and exogenous gonadotropins (follicle stimulating hormone; FSH) to unstimulated IVF cycles. METHOD: Seven spontaneously ovulatory women underwent eight unstimulated IVF cycles at our institution. They were treated with a single dose of Nal-Glu, 50 micrograms/kg, or with a combination of Nal-Glu, 50 micrograms/kg, and exogenous FSH, 150-300 IU, during the late follicular phase of spontaneous cycles. They then received 10,000 IU of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) to time accurately follicle aspiration in unstimulated IVF cycles. RESULTS: Two women underwent three cycles with Nal-Glu alone on the day of hCG administration. One pregnancy resulted. Five women underwent five cycles with 3 to 6 days of daily Nal-Glu and FSH. Four of these cycles resulted in aspiration after the FSH dose was increased to 300 IU. Nal-Glu and FSH allowed continued

development of the dominant follicle without the occurrence of luteinizing hormone (LH) surge. CONCLUSIONS: (1) Nal-Glu alone given 18 hr prior to hCG did not interfere with continued follicle viability or with the attainment of pregnancy. (2) Simultaneous Nal-Glu and FSH allowed for continued growth and development of the dominant follicle without the occurrence of an LH surge. (3) This preliminary experience confirms the feasibility of this novel approach, which may ultimately enhance the efficacy of unstimulated IVF cycles by eliminating premature ovulation and maximizing control of gonadotropin delivery to the developing follicle.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994185291 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8137524
TITLE: Sustained suppression of serum LH, FSH and testosterone and increase of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol by daily injections of the GnRH antagonist cetrorelix over 8 days in normal men.
AUTHOR: Behre H M; Bockers A; Schlingheider A; Nieschlag E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Reproductive Medicine, University (WHO Collaborating Center for Research in Human Reproduction), Munster, Germany.
SOURCE: Clinical endocrinology, (1994 Feb) Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 241-8.
Journal code: 0346653. ISSN: 0300-0664. L-ISSN: 0300-0664.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CLINICAL TRIAL, PHASE II)
(COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199404
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 May 1994
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 1994
Entered Medline: 25 Apr 1994

AB OBJECTIVE: Recently we have shown that single dose injections of the new GnRH antagonist cetrorelix ([Ac-D-Na(2)1, D-Phe(4Cl)2, D-Pal(3)3, D-Cit6, D-Ala]GnRH; SB-75) decrease serum LH and testosterone in a dose-dependent manner in normal men. These results prompted us to investigate the effectiveness and safety of multiple daily injections of cetrorelix in normal male volunteers. DESIGN AND VOLUNTEERS: Following two control examinations 16 young men were randomly assigned to four study groups (n = 4/group). Daily doses of 0 (placebo), 2, 5, and 10 mg cetrorelix were injected subcutaneously at 0800 h for 8 days and morning and evening blood samples were obtained for 3 weeks. RESULTS: One day after the first cetrorelix injection, serum LH and testosterone concentrations were significantly suppressed in all treatment groups. Whereas in the 2 and 5-mg dose groups LH and testosterone showed some fluctuations, daily injections of 10 mg cetrorelix consistently suppressed LH and testosterone in all men. In addition, in this group serum FSH concentrations were significantly suppressed to subnormal values 1 day after the first injection and remained in this range up to 5 days after the last injection. A time and dose-dependent increase of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol was observed during cetrorelix-induced testosterone deprivation with a maximal increase of 0.38 +/- 0.13 mmol/l (14.8 +/- 5.1 mg/dl; mean +/- SEM) in the 10-mg dose group. In addition, parallel to suppressed testosterone the volunteers' libido was significantly reduced under the GnRH antagonist.

Apart from those symptoms caused by androgen deficiency, the only adverse side-effect observed was a mild painless local erythema at the injection site that disappeared within an hour. CONCLUSIONS: Daily injections of 10 mg cetrorelix effectively and consistently suppress serum LH, FSH and testosterone concentrations, and therefore it has potential for treatment of sex hormone-dependent diseases and for male contraception.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994009773 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8405525
TITLE: Single-dose administration of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist, Nal-Lys (antide) to healthy men.
AUTHOR: Bagatell C J; Conn P M; Bremner W J
CORPORATE SOURCE: VA Medical Center, Seattle, Washington 98108.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HD19899 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
K0800890-01 (United States PHS HHS)
P50-HD-1262 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
+
SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, (1993 Oct) Vol. 60, No. 4, pp. 680-5.
Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282. L-ISSN: 0015-0282.
Report No.: PIP-095767; POP-00244249.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH: 199311
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
Entered Medline: 15 Nov 1993

AB OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the ability the Nal-Lys GnRH antagonist ([N-Ac-Nal (2)1, 4ClDPhe2, D3Pal3, Lys (Nic)5, D-Lys(Nic)6, Lys (iPr)8, D-Ala10] to suppress gonadotropins and T in humans and to assess its duration of action and its local effects. DESIGN: Placebo-controlled clinical study. SETTING: A university community. SUBJECTS: Seven normal male volunteers. INTERVENTIONS: We administered single injections of Nal-Lys (0, 10, 25, and 50 micrograms/kg body weight). Blood samples were collected before and at frequent time intervals after injection. RESULTS: Nal-Lys caused only minor local effects. At the higher doses (25 and 50 micrograms/kg), serum LH and T levels were suppressed to 50% to 70% of baseline; serum FSH levels were suppressed to 70% to 80% of baseline, and levels of all three hormones returned to basal values within 24 hours after injection. CONCLUSIONS: In humans, Nal-Lys has similar potency and duration of action to other antagonists and produces fewer local side effects. However, the utility of Nal-Lys is limited by formulation difficulties; current efforts are directed at improving the formulation in order to explore the potential clinical uses of this peptide. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonists are synthetic analogues of GnRH which compete with endogenous GnRH for pituitary binding sites and cause immediate suppression of gonadotropin secretion and, secondarily, of gonadal steroid secretion in animals and men. They are potentially useful in a variety of clinical situations, including the induction of ovulation, prostate disease, and contraceptive development. The authors have shown that when these compounds are given to men on a daily basis, the suppression of hormone levels is maintained throughout the treatment period. The characteristics of long duration of action plus low

histamine-releasing effects have made Nal-Lys a potentially attractive GnRH antagonist, but no data have been available on the use of the antagonist in humans. The authors therefore evaluated the ability of single doses of Nal-Lys to suppress gonadotropins and T in healthy young men, to assess its duration of action, and assess its local effects at the site of injection. Seven men aged 21-36 years received single injections of 0, 10, 25, and 50 mcg/kg body weight of Nal-Lys. Blood samples were collected before and at frequent time intervals after injection. Nal-Lys in this study was found to have potency and duration of action similar to other antagonists, while producing only minor local side effects. At 25 and 50 mcg/kg body weight, serum LH and T levels were suppressed to 50-70% of baseline; serum FSH levels were suppressed to 70-80% of baseline, and levels of all three hormones returned to basal values within 24 hours after injection. The utility of Nal-Lys, however, is limited by formulation difficulties. Current efforts are directed at improving the formulation in order to explore the potential clinical uses of the peptide.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993190689 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8447189
TITLE: Hormonal responses to the new potent GnRH antagonist Cetrorelix.
AUTHOR: Klingmuller D; Schepke M; Enzweiler C; Bidlingmaier F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Biochemistry, University of Bonn, Germany.
SOURCE: Acta endocrinologica, (1993 Jan) Vol. 128, No. 1, pp. 15-8.
Journal code: 0370312. ISSN: 0001-5598. L-ISSN: 0001-5598.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 1993
Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 1993
Entered Medline: 6 Apr 1993

AB GnRH antagonists, unlike the GnRH agonists, immediately suppress gonadotropins and testosterone secretion without initial stimulatory effect. We report here on a single-dose study with the new GnRH antagonist Cetrorelix (Ac-D-Nal(2)1, D-Phe(4Cl)2, D-Pal3, D-Cit6, D-Ala10) in 25 normal men. The study involved five different dose groups (0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 or 3.0 mg) and subjects were observed over a 40 h period. Five men served as controls. Serum levels of LH, FSH and testosterone decreased rapidly with a dose-related decline for testosterone of 25%, 24%, 41%, 53% and 72%, respectively, for testosterone within the first 8 h of antagonist administration. All effects were reversible and no serious side effects were observed. Thus, this GnRH antagonist is active in men even in small doses and could become a new therapeutic tool for sex hormone-dependent diseases. Cetrorelix seems to have the highest suppressive rate per mg peptide of all other antagonists from the literature, such as Nal-Glu (Ac-D-Nal(2)1, D-Phe(4Cl)2, D-Pal3, Arg5, D-Glu6(AA), D-Ala10), Detirelix (Ac-D-Nal(2)1, D-pCl-Phe2, D-Trp3, D-hArg(Et2)6, D-Ala10) or 4F (Ac-delta 3Pro1, 4F-D-Phe2, D-Trp3,6). During the time of suppression after a dose of 3 mg there was an LH and testosterone peak in the early morning coinciding with the testosterone peak in untreated men. The GnRH antagonist seems to unmask the circadian rhythm of LH secretion.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992348625 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1639941
TITLE: Effective suppression of luteinizing hormone and testosterone by single doses of the new gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist cetrorelix (SB-75) in normal men.
AUTHOR: Behre H M; Klein B; Steinmeyer E; McGregor G P; Voigt K; Nieschlag E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Reproductive Medicine, The University, Munster, Germany.
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, (1992 Aug) Vol. 75, No. 2, pp. 393-8.
Journal code: 0375362. ISSN: 0021-972X. L-ISSN: 0021-972X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199209
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 3 Sep 1992

AB In rats and nonhuman primates the new GnRH antagonist cetrorelix (SB-75; [Ac-D-Nal(2)1,D-Phe(4Cl)2,D-Pal(3)3,D-Cit6,D-Ala10]GnRH) has been shown to suppress testosterone secretion effectively and persistently. A clinical phase I study was performed to assess the hormonal effects of this highly potent antagonist in normal men. After 2 control examinations 30 young male volunteers were randomly assigned to 6 treatment groups (n = 5/group), and single doses of 0 (placebo), 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, and 5.0 mg cetrorelix were administered sc. Blood samples were obtained over the course of 7 days postinjection. After maximal cetrorelix serum levels were achieved 1 h postinjection, the GnRH antagonist serum levels decreased with a terminal t1/2 of 29.8 +/- 4.2 h (mean +/- SE). LH secretion was suppressed dose- and time-dependently; maximal suppression occurred 4-6 h postinjection. Suppression of FSH did not reach statistical significance. Doses of 1.0, 2.0, and 5.0 mg cetrorelix significantly suppressed testosterone secretion compared to that in the placebo group. After the administration of 1.0 mg cetrorelix, maximal suppression was seen 8 h after injection, with testosterone levels of 7.5 +/- 1.1 nmol/L compared to 15.8 +/- 2.2 nmol/L in the placebo group. Maximal testosterone suppression by 2.0 and 5.0 mg cetrorelix occurred 12 h after injection, with testosterone concentrations of 4.9 +/- 0.5 and 2.2 +/- 0.4 nmol/L, respectively, compared to 16.5 +/- 1.7 nmol/L in the placebo group. Twenty-four hours after the injection of 1.0 and 2.0 mg cetrorelix, testosterone values were no longer significantly different from those in the placebo group, whereas in the 5.0-mg dose group testosterone concentrations increased slightly and reached serum concentrations in the lower normal range after 48 h. The only side-effect observed after the administration of cetrorelix was a transient local erythema at the injection site that disappeared within 30 min. No local induration or pruritus, or any adverse systemic side-effect occurred in any volunteer. In conclusion, the new GnRH antagonist cetrorelix effectively decreases serum LH and testosterone concentrations in a dose- and time-dependent manner and, therefore, has potential for treatment of sex hormone-dependent diseases and male contraception.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992175455 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1794654
TITLE: Acute and subchronic toxicity studies with detirelix, a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone antagonist, in the rat and monkey.
AUTHOR: Chester A E; Fairchild D G; Depass L R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Toxicologic Sciences, Syntex Research/R2-ITS, Palo Alto, California 94303.
SOURCE: Fundamental and applied toxicology : official journal of the Society of Toxicology, (1991 Oct) Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 505-18.
Journal code: 8200838. ISSN: 0272-0590. L-ISSN: 0272-0590.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 1992
Last Updated on STN: 24 Apr 1992
Entered Medline: 6 Apr 1992

AB Acute (single dose), 2-week, and 3-month toxicology studies were conducted with detirelix, a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) antagonist, in rats and cynomolgus monkeys. Acute studies were conducted by intravenous and subcutaneous injection. Subchronic studies were conducted by daily subcutaneous injection. Clinical signs after a single intravenous dose included lethargy, edema, cyanosis, pallor, and red ears in rats at greater than or equal to 0.3 mg/kg and lethargy and facial flushing in monkeys at greater than or equal to 0.5 mg/kg. In subchronic studies, detirelix at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/kg/day (rats) and at greater than or equal to 0.2 mg/kg/day (monkeys) produced atrophy of the reproductive organs, inhibition of ovulation and spermatogenesis, decreased body weight gain in male rats and monkeys, and increased body weight gain in female rats. In the rat, morbidity and/or mortality occurred throughout the treatment phase at a subcutaneous dose of greater than or equal to 2.0 mg/kg/day. In both species, the time to recovery of normal reproductive organ morphology and function was directly related to dose. Exogenous testosterone decreased the severity of reproductive and body weight effects in male rats. In conclusion, the acute effects of detirelix were consistent with peripheral vasodilation. Subchronic effects were associated with inhibition of pituitary gonadotropic and gonadal hormone secretion.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991364245 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1716186
TITLE: Effects of gonadotrophin releasing hormone antagonist and agonist on the pulsatile release of gonadotrophins and alpha-subunit in postmenopausal women.
AUTHOR: Couzinet B; Lahlou N; Thomas G; Thalabard J C; Bouchard P; Roger M; Schaison G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service d'Endocrinologie et des maladies de la Reproduction, Hopital Bicetre, France.
SOURCE: Clinical endocrinology, (1991 Jun) Vol. 34, No. 6, pp. 477-83.
Journal code: 0346653. ISSN: 0300-0664. L-ISSN: 0300-0664.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Nov 1991
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
Entered Medline: 15 Oct 1991

AB OBJECTIVE: The present study was designed to further assess the mechanism of action of GnRH and GnRH analogues. DESIGN AND PATIENTS: Both the Nal-Glu GnRH antagonist and the D-Trp6 GnRH agonist were administered sequentially to nine normal, post-menopausal women. MEASUREMENTS: A baseline study of pulsatile LH, FSH and free alpha-subunit secretion was performed, with sampling every 10 min for 8 h, and then repeated 8 h after a single subcutaneous injection of Nal-Glu GnRH antagonist (5 mg). Sampling was repeated 21 days after the intramuscular injection of a depot preparation of D-Trp6 GnRH (3.75 mg) in the same women. RESULTS: The baseline sampling period showed synchronous pulses of LH and free alpha-subunit. The antagonist Nal-Glu decreased plasma LH (71%) and free alpha-subunit (43%). However, with the single dose of 5 mg, pulsatile LH and free alpha-subunit release were not completely suppressed and remained temporally correlated. The GnRH agonist had a potent inhibitory action on plasma immunoreactive LH (IRMA) (93%). In contrast, it increased the mean plasma levels of free alpha-subunit from 1.66 +/- 0.01 to 5.06 +/- 0.02 micrograms/l (205%). The pulsatile secretory patterns of both LH and free alpha-subunit were abolished by the agonist. Immunoreactive FSH levels were decreased by the antagonist (24%) and suppressed by the agonist (93%). CONCLUSIONS: The pulsatile study confirms the different mechanism of action of GnRH analogues. Following antagonist administration, low amplitude free alpha-subunit pulses persist and are synchronous with residual LH pulses. In contrast, LH and free alpha-subunit are not maintained under agonist treatment. These data provide evidence for the differential regulation of LH and free alpha-subunit by GnRH.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991157637 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1900380
TITLE: Effects of a novel gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist (ORG 30850) on gonadotropin and prolactin secretion by rat pituitary cells in culture.
AUTHOR: Franchimont P; Almer S M; Charlet-Renard C J; Daubresse C L; Kicovic P P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Endocrinology, University of Liege, Belgium.
SOURCE: Acta endocrinologica, (1991 Jan) Vol. 124, No. 1, pp. 98-106.
Journal code: 0370312. ISSN: 0001-5598. L-ISSN: 0001-5598.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 1991
Last Updated on STN: 28 Apr 1991
Entered Medline: 5 Apr 1991

AB The effect of a new GnRH antagonist (ORG 30850 ANT) on FSH, LH, and PRL secretion was studied using male rat pituitary cells in monolayer cell culture. In the absence of GnRH, ORG 30850 ANT did not alter spontaneous FSH and LH secretion into culture medium or the cell content of these hormones. In the presence of GnRH (10(-8) mol/l), ORG 30850 ANT significantly and

dose-dependently inhibited FSH and LH secretion into culture medium while increasing their cell content. Conversely, in the presence of a single dose of ORG 30850 ANT, FSH and LH secretion rose significantly when subjected to increasing amounts of GnRH, whereas the hormonal cell content diminished. Furthermore, inhibition of GnRH-induced FSH and LH release by ORG 30850 ANT was not changed by pre-incubation with the GnRH antagonist regardless of the pre-incubation time. The inhibitory effect of the GnRH antagonist was observed early, with its peak occurring within 6 h of culture. These short-term studies indicate that ORG 30850 ANT specifically inhibits GnRH-induced gonadotropin release into culture medium, exerts no effect on the rate of gonadotropin production in the presence or absence of GnRH, competitively and reversibly inhibits the binding of natural GnRH to its receptors, and does not lead to any modifications in PRL secretion.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990383299 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2205625
TITLE: Hormonal responses to a potent gonadotropin hormone-releasing hormone antagonist in normal elderly men.
AUTHOR: Tenover J S; Dahl K D; Vale W W; Rivier J E; Bremner W J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HD-13527 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
K08-AG00411 (United States NIA NIH HHS)
P-50-HD-12629 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
+
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, (1990 Oct) Vol. 71, No. 4, pp. 881-8.
Journal code: 0375362. ISSN: 0021-972X. L-ISSN: 0021-972X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199010
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Nov 1990
Last Updated on STN: 22 Nov 1990
Entered Medline: 23 Oct 1990

AB GnRH analogs, both agonists and antagonists, have potential use in androgen-dependent diseases of older men, such as prostatic cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia. Previous experience with agonists of GnRH has suggested that GnRH analogs may be more effective in aged men than in young men, but little is known about GnRH antagonists in older men. Therefore, we evaluated the hormonal effects of a single dose and a short course of a GnRH antagonist (Nal-Glu) in normal elderly men. Six young men (25-34 yr old) and six older men (66-76 yr) each received single morning injections of Nal-Glu (25, 75, and 250 micrograms/kg), separated by 2 weeks. Serum levels of testosterone (T), immunoreactive LH (LH RIA) and FSH (FSH RIA), and bioactive LH (LH BIO) were evaluated periodically for 7 days after each injection. In addition, six elderly men received 25 and 75 micrograms/kg.day Nal-Glu for 10 consecutive mornings each, and serum levels of T, inhibin, LH RIA, LH BIO, FSH RIA, and bioactive FSH were evaluated. Nal-Glu in all three single doses caused a significant (P less than 0.01) decline in serum levels of T and gonadotropins that was similar in extent in the elderly and young men. For example, T declined to a level of 19% of baseline after the 250 micrograms/kg dose of Nal-Glu in both age groups. For both the young and elderly men, the major effect of

increasing the Nal-Glu dose was a prolongation of the period of suppression. Multiple Nal-Glu injections in the elderly men also resulted in a rapid decline in T, inhibin, and bioactive and immunoreactive gonadotropins. For both LH and FSH, bioactivity decreased to a greater extent than immunoreactivity. Local side-effects of Nal-Glu tended to be fewer and of less intensity in the elderly men compared to those in the young men. These results demonstrate that the response to Nal-Glu in healthy elderly men is similar to that in younger men, and extended administration of Nal-Glu in elderly men effectively suppresses gonadal and pituitary function. These results suggest that the role of GnRH antagonists in the effective treatment of androgen-dependent disease in the aging male needs to be explored further.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990243853 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2110578
TITLE: Persistence of concordant luteinizing hormone (LH), testosterone, and alpha-subunit pulses after LH-releasing hormone antagonist administration in normal men.
AUTHOR: Pavlou S N; Veldhuis J D; Lindner J; Souza K H; Urban R J; Rivier J E; Vale W W; Stallard D J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee 37232.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HD-05797 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
HD-13527 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
M0I-RR-95 (United States NCRR NIH HHS)
+
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, (1990 May) Vol. 70, No. 5, pp. 1472-8.
Journal code: 0375362. ISSN: 0021-972X. L-ISSN: 0021-972X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199006
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jul 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Jul 1990
Entered Medline: 14 Jun 1990

AB LHRH antagonists suppress pituitary and gonadal function by competing with endogenous LHRH for binding to gonadotroph receptors. To determine the mechanism of suppression of gonadotropin secretion we studied the effects of a single dose of a LHRH antagonist on the pulsatile activity of serum bioactive LH (Bio-LH), immunoreactive LH (IR-LH), alpha-subunit, and testosterone for 24 h in normal men. The LHRH antagonist, Nal-Glu [(Ac-D2Nal1,D4Cl Phe2,D3Pal3,Arg5,DGlu6-(AA), DA1a10]LHRH) was given as a single sc injection of 5 mg to five normal men. Blood samples were collected every 10 min during a 10-h baseline period and for 14 h after administration of the antagonist. IR-LH, alpha-subunit, and testosterone were measured in triplicate, and Bio-LH in duplicate. Pulses were then evaluated using Cluster analysis; all replicates were entered in the pulse analysis. After administration of the Nal-Glu antagonist, IR-LH levels decreased (P less than 0.001) from 2.81 +/- 0.06 at baseline to a nadir of 0.75 +/- 0.02 U/L. Bio-LH levels followed the same pattern, decreasing by 89% (P less than 0.001) from 4.54 +/- 0.13 to a nadir of 0.51 +/- 0.13 U/L 6.8 h after the injection of Nal-Glu. In contrast, serum alpha-subunit levels

did not change (P greater than 0.05) during the 14-h period after antagonist administration (0.85 +/- 0.01 and 0.75 +/- 0.01 microgram/L before and after Nal-Glu, respectively). Serum testosterone levels decreased by more than 80%, from 17.6 +/- 0.2 at baseline to a mean nadir of 3.3 +/- 0.7 nmol/L 12.8 h after Nal-Glu administration. Pulse frequency and the number of significant pulses remained the same for all of the measured hormones during the 10-h baseline period and the 14 h after Nal-Glu administration. In contrast, the pulse amplitude of IR-LH, Bio-LH, and testosterone decreased significantly after injection of the antagonist. The pulse amplitude of the alpha-subunit also declined, albeit not significantly. Coincidence analysis revealed that during both the 10-h baseline and the 14-h post-Nal-Glu period there was a highly significant (P less than 10(-5) nonrandom synchrony between peaks of IR-LH, Bio-LH, alpha-subunit, and testosterone. These results suggest that coordinate pulsatile secretion of IR-LH, Bio-LH, and testosterone persists after the administration of 5 mg Nal-Glu LHRH antagonist.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989139756 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2537334
TITLE: Mode of suppression of pituitary and gonadal function after acute or prolonged administration of a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone antagonist in normal men.
AUTHOR: Pavlou S N; Wakefield G; Schlechter N L; Lindner J; Souza K H; Kamilaris T C; Konidaris S; Rivier J E; Vale W W; Toglia M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee 37232.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5-M01-RR-95 (United States NCRR NIH HHS)
HD-05797 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
HD-13527 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, (1989 Feb) Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 446-54.
Journal code: 0375362. ISSN: 0021-972X. L-ISSN: 0021-972X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198903
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 27 Mar 1989

AB LHRH antagonists compete with endogenous LHRH for binding to receptors on pituitary gonadotrophs and thereby inhibit gonadotropin secretion and, consequently, gonadal function. We studied the pituitary and gonadal suppression following single doses and short term administration (1-3 weeks) of a recently developed LHRH antagonist in normal men. First, the antagonist Nal-Glu ([Ac-D2Nal1, D4ClPhe2,D3Pal3,Arg5,DGlu6(AA),DAla10]LHRH), was given as a single sc injection to five normal men at three dose levels of 1, 5, and 20 mg (study I). Serum FSH, immunoreactive LH (IR-LH), bioactive LH (bio-LH), testosterone, and estradiol were measured before and at frequent intervals for 48 h after Nal-Glu administration. Mean serum FSH decreased (P less than 0.001) by 28.9 +/- 5.4% (+/- SE), 38.2 +/- 7.9%, and 44.5 +/- 3.6% after the 1-, 5-, and 20-mg doses, respectively. Mean serum IR-LH decreased (P less than 0.001) by 39.0 +/- 13.8%, 53.2 +/-

10.0%, and 53.1 +/- 14.4% after the three doses. Serum bio-LH levels and the ratio of bio-LH/IR-LH decreased (P less than 0.001) after the 20-mg dose by 87.8% and 78.5%, respectively. Serum testosterone levels decreased (P less than 0.001) more than 78.5% after all Nal-Glu doses. The duration of testosterone suppression, but not the nadir reached, was dose dependent (P = 0.012). Serum estradiol levels also decreased (P less than 0.001), but the rate of decrease was slower than that of serum testosterone. The apparent plasma disappearance half-life of Nal-Glu after administration of 5 mg was 12.8 +/- 2.7 h. The Nal-Glu antagonist also was given daily as a single sc injection of 5 mg to eight normal men for 21 days (study II) or twice daily to five men for 7 days (study III). In study II, serum FSH, IR-LH, bio-LH, testosterone, estradiol, and 17-hydroxy-progesterone were measured daily, immediately before the next injection, and on days 1, 7, and 21 in frequent blood samples drawn for 24 h. The mean serum testosterone level in study II decreased (P less than 0.001) from 17.6 +/- 2.2 to 4.1 +/- 1.0 nmol/L on day 1, increased (P less than 0.05) between days 2 and 8, and then progressively decreased to below 2 nmol/L from day 18 until 24 h after the end of the study. Serum FSH, IR-LH, and bio-LH levels paralleled those of testosterone.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1987172038 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 3104711
TITLE:	Administration of an LHRH-antagonist to male mice: effects on in vivo secretion of hormones and on the growth of a transplantable human prostatic carcinoma.
AUTHOR:	van Steenbrugge G J; Ultee-van Gessel A M; Groen M; de Jong F H; Schroeder F H
SOURCE:	Life sciences, (1987 Mar 30) Vol. 40, No. 13, pp. 1335-43. Journal code: 0375521. ISSN: 0024-3205. L-ISSN: 0024-3205.
PUB. COUNTRY:	ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:	198704
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 3 Mar 1990 Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 1990 Entered Medline: 27 Apr 1987

AB The potent luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH) antagonist [N-Ac-D-p-Cl-Phe1,2,D-Trp3,D-Arg6,D-Ala10]-LHRH was chronically administered to male nude mice bearing the transplantable human hormone-dependent prostatic adenocarcinoma PC-82. Treatment of tumor-bearing male mice with a daily dose of 100 micrograms (4 mg/kg b w.) for 21 days did not significantly affect the growth of the PC-82 tumor tissue, or the weights of ventral prostate, seminal vesicles and testes. At 24 hours after the last dose of the antagonist the mean plasma-testosterone (T) value in these animals was not different from the control level. Administration of similar doses of the antagonist to intact normal immunocompetent male mice significantly reduced plasma LH concentrations and suppressed plasma-T to near-castrate levels, when blood was taken 2 hours after the last injection. At 24 hours after the last dose, however, plasma concentrations of LH and T had returned to control levels. This time-dependent pattern of T suppression by the antagonist was confirmed by a time-course experiment in animals receiving a single dose of the compound. These data demonstrate that a daily high dose of this antagonist cannot effectively suppress plasma-T in male mice. Therefore, the mouse may not be a

suitable model for the investigation of the "castration-like" effect of LHRH-antagonists on androgen-dependent prostate xenografts.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987168143 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3549957
TITLE: Inhibition of first ovulation: administration of an LHRH antagonist to immature female rats.
AUTHOR: Meijs-Roelofs H M; Kramer P; van Cappellen W A; Schuiling G A
SOURCE: The Journal of endocrinology, (1987 Mar) Vol. 112, No. 3, pp. 407-15.
Journal code: 0375363. ISSN: 0022-0795. L-ISSN: 0022-0795.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 8 May 1987
AB Subcutaneous injections of an LHRH antagonist (ALHRH; Org.30093) were administered to immature female rats. Neither a single high dose (50 micrograms) nor repeated daily doses of 5-30 micrograms ALHRH/day, administered between 28 and 38 days of age, influenced the age and body weight at the time of vaginal opening or first ovulation. If repeated daily doses of 2 X 10 micrograms ALHRH were given from 32 to 42 or from 37 to 47 days of age, first ovulation was delayed by 3.0 and 6.3 days respectively. Administration of 10 micrograms ALHRH at 09.00 h and again at 17.00 h on the day of first pro-oestrus was found to be sufficient to block the expected first ovulation in 36 out of 38 rats. This effect could be repeated by administering the same doses of ALHRH at pro-oestrus and again on the next day: ovulation was blocked in eight out of eight rats. A single dose of 10 micrograms ALHRH, administered on the morning of pro-oestrus, blocked ovulation in five out of twelve rats. Both the preovulatory LH and FSH surge, as measured at 16.00 h on pro-oestrus, were found to be inhibited by ALHRH treatment. On the day after pro-oestrus no recruitment of new small antral follicles had occurred in rats with ovulatory blockade. Delayed ovulation took place 2-5 days after ALHRH injection at pro-oestrus; until 3 days after injection rats were able to ovulate their original preovulatory follicles, thereafter newly developed follicles ovulated and large ovarian cysts were found in the ovaries, next to fresh corpora lutea.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986251168 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3088019
TITLE: Single subcutaneous doses of a luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone antagonist suppress serum gonadotropin and testosterone levels in normal men.
AUTHOR: Pavlou S N; Debold C R; Island D P; Wakefield G; Rivier J; Vale W; Rabin D
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5-M01-RR-95 (United States NCRR NIH HHS)
HD-05797 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
R01-HD-16453 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
SOURCE: The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, (1986 Aug) Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 303-8.
Journal code: 0375362. ISSN: 0021-972X. L-ISSN: 0021-972X.
Report No.: PIP-049161; POP-00188237.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH: 198608
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 1986

AB The ability of single doses of a LHRH antagonist [Ac-delta 3Pro1, 4F-D-Phe2, D-Trp3,6]LHRH (4F-antagonist) to suppress serum gonadotropin and testosterone levels was studied in six normal men. The 4F-antagonist was given sc at four doses: 40, 80, 160, and 320 micrograms/kg body weight. Serum immunoreactive LH, FSH, and testosterone and bioactive LH were measured at intervals for the subsequent 18 h. Serum LH decreased rapidly by (mean +/- SE) 39.7 +/- 2.7%, 41.6 +/- 5.4%, 45.5 +/- 4.7%, and 45.3 +/- 5.4% after each of the four doses. The mean number of LH pulses and their amplitude decreased after each dose and remained suppressed for at least 6 h. After each of the four doses, mean serum FSH levels decreased by 20.0 +/- 4.1%, 33.8 +/- 6.8%, 25.8 +/- 3.6%, and 33.3 +/- 5.7%, and mean serum testosterone levels decreased by 47.7 +/- 7.3%, 55.6 +/- 10.5%, 58.2 +/- 10.8%, and 76.0 +/- 6.0%. Serum testosterone remained low for at least 18 h after the two higher doses. LH bioactivity and the ratio of bioactive LH to immunoreactive LH decreased in all subjects, especially after higher doses of the 4F-antagonist. No side effects or adverse reactions occurred after 4F-antagonist administration, and toxicology studies were negative. These results demonstrate that a single sc injection of this potent LHRH antagonist inhibits the pituitary-gonadal axis in normal men.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984234935 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6375958
TITLE: Species differences in the sensitivity to the antitesticular effects of [Ac-D-NAL(2)1, 4FD-Phe2, D-Trp3,D-Arg6]-LHRH, a potent LHRH antagonist.
AUTHOR: Sundaram K; Schmidt F; Thau R B; Rivier J; Vale W; Bardin C W
CONTRACT NUMBER: HD 13541 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
SOURCE: Contraception, (1984 Mar) Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 271-81.
Journal code: 0234361. ISSN: 0010-7824. L-ISSN: 0010-7824.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198408
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 20 Aug 1984

AB The antigonadal effects of [Ac-D-NAL(2)1, 4FD-Phe2, D-TRP3, D-Arg6]-LHRH (LHRH-A), a potent antagonist of LHRH, were investigated in rats and rabbits. Rats and rabbits were given LHRH-A (1250 micrograms/kg) daily for 15 days. Some animals were killed on day 16 (24 h after the last treatment) while others were mated. In the male rats serum LH

and testosterone levels as well as the weights of sexual organs were significantly reduced. Mating behavior and fertility that were suppressed by the end of treatment returned to normal by 7 weeks after last treatment. In contrast to rats, the testicular function and fertility of rabbits appeared unaffected by LHRH-A treatment. The difference in the response between rats and rabbits led us to compare the response of rats and mice. Male rats and mice were given LHRH-A (1450 micrograms/kg) daily for 5 days and killed on day 6. In rats LHRH-A caused a 93% decrease in serum T and 88% decrease in in vitro testicular T production. In mice, however, the Leydig cell function remained unaffected when examined 24 h after the last dose of LHRH-A. To explain the differences between the effects of LHRH-A on rats, rabbits and mice, the acute effect of this peptide on serum T levels was investigated in these species. Administration of a single dose of LHRH-A (1250 micrograms/kg) led to a rapid decrease in serum T that was sustained for 24 h in rats. In rabbits and mice, however, the same dose of LHRH-A caused only a transient decrease in serum T. Male rhesus monkeys treated with LHRH-A (1000 micrograms/kg) also showed a transient decrease in serum T concentrations. It is concluded that there are considerable species differences in the sensitivity to the antigonadal effects of LHRH-A.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:504648 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497517648
TITLE: Inhibition of luteinizing hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone and sex-steroid levels in men and women with a potent antagonist analog of luteinizing hormone -releasing hormone, Cetrorelix (SB-75).
AUTHOR(S): Gonzalez-Barcena, David [Reprint author]; Buenfil, Manuel Vadillo; Procel, Emilo Garcia; Guerra-Arguero, Laura; Cornejo, Imelda Cardenas; Comaru-Schally, Ana Maria; Schally, Andrew V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hosp. de Especialidades Centro Medico La Raza, Seris Y. Zaachila, Col. La Raza, Mexico
SOURCE: European Journal of Endocrinology, (1994) Vol. 131, No. 3, pp. 286-292.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 1995

AB Cetrorelix (SB-75; (Ac-D-Nal(2)-1, D-Phe(4Cl)-2, D-CLt-6, D-Ala-10) luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH)) is a new highly potent antagonist analog of LHRH containing the D-ureidoalkyl amino acid D-citrulline at position 6 and is free of allergenic effects. This study shows the inhibition of LH and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) release in normal men, postmenopausal women and patients with gonadal dysgenesis, using different doses and im, sc and iv routes of administration of SB-75. The mean serum levels of LH and FSH in normal men who received one single dose of 300 mu-g of SB-75 sc started to decline rapidly 1 h after its administration; the LH suppression was sustained for 14 h and that of FSH up to 24 h or longer as the samples were obtained only up to this time. The nadir for LH was reached at 14 h and that for FSH at 2 4 h or later after administration of the antagonist (p lt 0.05). Serum levels of total and free testosterone decreased after the first hour and this inhibition was maintained for up to 14 h. The nadir for total testosterone was at 6 h and that for free testosterone was at 8 h (p lt 0.001), corresponding to 56% and 60% of inhibition, respectively. In postmenopausal women, inhibition of the elevated basal serum LH

and FSH levels occurred after a single injection of the antagonist analog SB-75 in doses of 75, 150, 300, 600 and 1200 jig using im, sc and iv routes of administration. The mean resting levels of serum LH and FSH showed a significant decrease for all doses and routes of administration of SB-75 (p lt 0.01). Maximal inhibition was observed 6-12 h after administration. After administration of 300 mu-g of SB-75 sc every 12 h for 3 days, serum LH and FSH continued to be secreted but a marked decrease in the basal levels of both gonadotropins was observed. A fall in LH and FSH also was produced in patients with gonadal dysgenesis who were given 300 mu-g of SB-75. The nadir of serum LH was 61 +- 96% for the iv route and 58.5 +- 7.5% for the sc route (p lt 0.01): for serum FSH it was 51 +- 7.5% and 48.5 +- 7.5% (p lt 0.01), respectively, of the baseline levels. These results show that the antagonistic analog SB-75 is devoid of allergenic effects, extremely active in small doses and can be administered safely to humans. The development of sustained delivery systems for SB-75 should facilitate the clinical use of this powerful LHRH antagonist.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:276414 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199192009029; BA92:9029
TITLE: VARIABLE TOLERANCE OF THE DEVELOPING FOLLICLE AND CORPUS LUTEUM TO GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE ANTAGONIST-INDUCED GONADOTROPIN WITHDRAWAL IN THE HUMAN.
AUTHOR(S): HALL J E [Reprint author]; BHATTA N; ADAMS J M; RIVIER J E; VALE W W; CROWLEY W F JR
CORPORATE SOURCE: REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE UNIT, BARTLETT HALL EXTENSION 5, MASS GEN HOSP, BOSTON, MASS 02114, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, (1991) Vol. 72, No. 5, pp. 993-1000.
CODEN: JCEMAZ. ISSN: 0021-972X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jun 1991
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jun 1991

AB To examine the differential sensitivity of the ovary to temporary withdrawal of gonadotropin support at different stages of folliculogenesis and corpus luteum function, GnRH antagonist blockade of gonadotropin secretion was examined in 17 studies using the Nal-Glu GnRH antagonist. A vehicle control, antagonist treatment, and follow-up cycle format was used in each study. A previously determined ED100 dose of the Nal-Glu GnRH antagonist (150 μg/kg) or vehicle was administered sc every 24 h for 3 consecutive days in the midfollicular phase (MFP), late follicular phase (LFP), and midluteal phase (MLP). In studies in the MFP (n = 7), the largest follicle was 11 ± 2 mm (mean ± SEM), and the mean estradiol (E2) level was 220 ± 44 pmol/L on the first day of antagonist administration. Administration of the antagonist resulted in a 75 ± 6% suppression of LH (P < 0.005), no significant change in FSH, and suppression of E2 to the assay detection limit (P < 0.05). Total cycle length was increased compared to that of the vehicle control cycle (37.3 ± 1.3 vs. 26.3 ± 1.1 days; P < 0.005) due to prolongation of follicular phase length (P < 0.005) and reinitiation of folliculogenesis. In the LFP (n = 5), the largest follicle was 16 ± 1 mm (P < 0.05 vs. MFP), and the E2 level was 394 ± 95 pmol/L (P < 0.05 vs. MFP) on the first day of antagonist administration. Antagonist administration resulted in a 65 ± 6% suppression of LH (P < 0.05), a 47 ± 11% decrease in FSH (P < 0.05), and no

significant change in E2. Total cycle length was prolonged (32.4 ± 2.2 vs. 25.6 ± 0.4 days; P < 0.05) due to an increase in follicular phase length (P < 0.02); however, the prolongation of the follicular phase was significantly less than that of the MFP (8.0 ± 1.5 vs. 15.1 ± 0.1 days; P < 0.001), suggesting ovulation from the initial dominant follicle. In studies in the MLP (n = 5). LH, E2, and progesterone decreased to the assay detection limit after antagonist administration, while FSH decreased by 36 ± 4% (P < 0.05). Menstrual bleeding occurred within 24-48 h of the final Nal-Glu antagonist injection. The total cycle length was decreased after antagonist administration (21.8 ± 1 vs. 27.8 ± 1.1 days; P < 0.001), due entirely to luteal phase shortening (7.2 ± 0.2 vs. 14.0 ± 0.7 days; P < 0.001) with demise of the ecorpus luteum. We conclude that 1) the use of an ED100 dose of the Nal-Glu GnRH antagonist for 3 days in normal women results in persistence of the relatively greater suppression of LH compared to FSH previously demonstrated in single dose studies; 2) this degree of gonadotropin deprivation produces different results depending upon the underlying maturation of the dominant follicle or corpus luteum; 3) in the follicular phase, the developing follicle becomes more tolerant to gonadotropin withdrawal as it becomes functionally more mature from the MFP to the LFP; and 4) in the MLP, this degree of gonadotropin withdrawal is not tolerated, and luteolysis occurs.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:434718 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198835086848; BR35:86848
TITLE: INCREASED POTENCY AND SUSTAINED SUPPRESSIVE ACTIONS OF A NEW GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE GNRH ANTAGONIST PEPTIDE IN MAN.
AUTHOR(S): URBAN R J [Reprint author]; PAVLOU S; RIVIER J; VALE W; DUFAU M L; VELDHUIS J D
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV VA SCH MED, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA, USA
SOURCE: Clinical Research, (1988) Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 610A.
Meeting Info.: ONE HUNDRED FIRST ANNUAL NATIONAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, APRIL 29-MAY 2, 1988. CLIN RES.
CODEN: CLREAS. ISSN: 0009-9279.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Sep 1988
Last Updated on STN: 24 Sep 1988

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:260719 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:46881
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:8817a,8820a
TITLE: A-75998 and other GnRH antagonists suppress testosterone in male beagle dogs. A comparison of single injection, multiple injections and infusion administration
AUTHOR(S): Leal, Juan A.; Bush, Eugene N.; Holst, Mark R.; Cybulski, Van A.; Nguyen, A.T.; Rhutasel, Neal S.; Diaz, Gilbert J.; Haviv, Fortuna; Fitzpatrick, Timothy D.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of General Pharmacology, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, 60064-3500, USA
SOURCE: Endocrine (1994), 2(10), 921-7
CODEN: EOCRE5; ISSN: 1355-008X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The ability of s.c. administration of the GnRH antagonist [NAc-D2Nal1 D4ClPhe2, D3Pal3, NMeTyr5, DLys(Nic)6, Lys(Isp)8, DAla10] GnRH (A 75998) to suppress plasma testosterone (T) was studied in adult male beagle dogs. A single injection of 1 μg/kg of A 75998 produced 12 h suppression of T. The doses of ≥10 μg were able to produce 24 h suppression of T. Ten μg/kg of Antide and Nal-Glu produced only 12 h suppression with a complete recovery at 24 h, whereas 10 μg/kg of SB 75 and RS 26306 were still partially suppressing plasma T at 24 h. With multiple injections, the dose of 30 μg/kg/day of A 75998 produced a sustained suppression of T during treatment, with a transient escape on day 3. The dose of 100 μg/kg/day of A 75998 produced a T suppression to the limit of detection, with no escape. RS 26306 at 30 μg/kg/day also produced T suppression, with escape on days 2 and 3. T recovery was also faster than in the A 75998 group. When A 75998 was infused s.c. for 3 days at 3.75 μg/kg/day, it suppressed T for only 2 days. The dose of 7.5 μg/kg/day inhibited T during the 3 day infusion, partially extended 1 day after treatment, whereas 15 μg/kg/day produced suppression to the detection limit for 4 days. RS 26306 tested at 7.5 and 15 μg/kg/day produced T suppression during the infusion, returning to baseline by day 4. In conclusion, whereas a single dose of 10 μg/kg of A 75998 was required to produce a 24 h suppression of T, in the multiple daily s.c. injection regimen a 3-fold higher dose was needed to maintain sustained suppression. However, when the GnRH antagonist was infused s.c., an even lower dose than single injection was effective. In male dogs, A 75998 is .apprx.2-3-fold more effective than RS 26306 and SB 75, and .apprx.10-fold more effective than Antide and Nal-Glu.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:944 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:944
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:230h,231a
TITLE: Behavioral effects of a LH-RH antagonist in intact and ovariectomized rats
AUTHOR(S): Mora, Sergio; Urresta, Fabio; Dussaubat, Nelson; Benavente, Fernando; Baeza, Ricardo; Diaz-Veliz, Garbiela
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Univ. Chile, Santiago, Chile
SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (1993), 46(3), 673-7
CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of the LHRH antagonism on the acquisition of conditioned responses (CARs) and spontaneous motility were studied in intact and ovariectomized rats. A synthetic antagonist of LHRH, [N-acetyl-D-p-chloro-Phe1,2,D-Trp3,D-Arg6,D-Ala10]-LHRH, was injected in a single dose (10 μg/rat, s.c.) at noon on the day of proestrus in the normally cycling rat, and behavioral expts. were carried out on the morning of estrus or metestrus. Two procedures were followed in the ovariectomized rats: in the first, the antagonist was injected 1 h before estradiol, and in the second, at noon on the day after estradiol replacement. The expts. were carried out 24 and 48 h after estradiol, resp. The LHRH antagonist facilitated the acquisition of CARs in both exptl. groups, thus reversing the impairments observed during estrus and metestrus and those induced by estradiol replacement. The antagonist decreased the number of head shakes during estrus, whereas it induced an increase in total motility and rears in ovariectomized control

animals. The antagonist increased the number of rears and reversed the decrease in grooming behavior induced by estradiol. The results led to the idea of a role of LHRH in behaviors not apparently related to sex, which could explain the behavioral changes observed across the estrous cycle and those induced by estradiol replacement in ovariectomized rats.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:662901 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:262901
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:46781a,46784a
TITLE: Inhibitory effect of a highly potent antagonist of LH releasing hormone (SB-75) on the pituitary gonadal axis in the intact and castrated rat
AUTHOR(S): Ayalon, Daniel; Farhi, Yakob; Comaru-Schally, Anna Maria; Schally, Andrew Victor; Eckstein, Nachman; Vagman, Israel; Limor, Rona
CORPORATE SOURCE: Timsit Inst. Reprod. Endocrinol., Sourasky Med. Cent., Tel Aviv, Israel
SOURCE: Neuroendocrinology (1993), 58(2), 153-9
CODEN: NUNDAJ; ISSN: 0028-3835
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The biol. potency of the new, highly potent antagonist [AC-D-Nal (2)1, D-Phe(4Cl)2, D-Pal(3)3, D-Cit6, D-Ala10] LH-RH (SB-75) on the pituitary-gonadal system of female castrated and intact ovulating rats was tested. Administration of a single dose (50-100 μg/kg) of the antagonist SB-75 inhibited effectively the elevated gonadotropin levels of castrated animals for 48 h. Pituitary LH and FSH contents were not affected by SB-75 treatment. When administered in the early afternoon on the proestrus day to intact cycling rats, SB-75 blocked the preovulatory LH surge as well as the primary and secondary FSH surges. However, the secondary FSH surge was not affected by SB-75 treatment when administered on the evening of proestrus, suggesting its independence from the LH -RH mechanism. A group of ovariectomized rats was chronically treated with the agonist D-Trp6-LH-RH after having been pretreated by administration of a single dose of the antagonist. The initial stimulatory release of LH and FSH initiated by injection of the LH-RH agonist was significantly reduced by pretreatment with the LH-RH antagonist. The authors conclude that the LH-RH antagonist SB-75 may be used effectively in the field of reproductive dysfunction and endocrinol. oncol. and may become an invaluable physiol. probe in studying the hormonal dynamics of the reproductive endocrine axis.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:506335 CAPLUS
Correction of: 1990:565566
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:106335
Correction of: 113:165566
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:18037a,18040a
TITLE: Single dose long-term suppression of testosterone secretion by a gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist (Antide) in male monkeys
AUTHOR(S): Edelstein, Michael C.; Gordon, Keith; Williams, Robert F.; Danforth, Douglas R.; Hodgen, Gary D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Jones Inst. Reprod. Med., East. Virginia Med. Sch.,

Norfolk, VA, 23510, USA
SOURCE: Contraception (1990), 42(2), 209-14
CODEN: CCPTAY; ISSN: 0010-7824
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In adult male monkeys, at 3 mg/kg (s.c.), Antide blocked testosterone secretion for only a few days. However, when the dose of Antide was raised to 10 mg/kg, some of the males manifested testosterone inhibition lasting >60 days, whereas shorter durations of action were found in others. These preliminary findings increase interest in studying Antide as a potential male contraceptive agent, when combined with androgen replacement therapy, as well as for therapeutic applications in men with prostatic carcinoma. Importantly, Antide lacks the sometimes deleterious flare effect known to occur when LH-RH agonists are used to treat these patients.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:108846 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:108846
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:18399a,18402a
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics and endocrine effects of slow release formulations of LH-RH analogs
AUTHOR(S): Sandow, J.; Stoeckemann, K.; Jerabek-Sandow, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hoechst A.-G., Frankfurt/Main, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (1990), 37(6), 925-31
CODEN: JSBBEZ; ISSN: 0960-0760
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The LHRH agonists are antigonadotropic agents for reversible ovarian suppression in gynecol. and in oncol. In oncol., pituitary inhibition is maintained with high release rates preferably by implant or microcapsule injection. The pharmacokinetics of buserelin after injection, infusion, and during implant treatment (controlled release) are described. The release rate is monitored by urinary buserelin excretion (fractional excretion of 30% of the daily dose). During therapy, LHRH agonists in serum are measured by specific RIAs, with or without extraction A more convenient non-invasive procedure is to measure the amount of buserelin in 24-h urine samples (during injections or nasal spray), or the urinary buserelin/creatinine ratio in morning urine samples (during infusions or implants). After high-dose injection, buserelin has a half-life of 80 min, therapeutic plasma concns. are maintained for 8-12 h. In long-term maintenance with buserelin implants (polylactide-glycolide, 75:25), serum concns. and urinary excretion showed an extended plateau phase indicating a suitable dose interval of 2-3 mo. In endometriosis and leiomyoma, the min. release rate (urinary buserelin) required for maintenance of steroid suppression was established (buserelin excretion of about 0.5 μg/g creatinine). Buserelin implants in prostate carcinoma are effective for 2 or 3 mo, after a single dose of 6.6 or 10 mg buserelin, resp. A consistent suppression of serum testosterone secretion was confirmed for >2 yr. Buserelin microparticles are effective in rhesus monkeys to completely suppress follicular maturation and estrogen secretion during 4-6 wk after a single dose of 3.6 mg buserelin. Recent results on the controlled release of an LHRH antagonist (Hoe 0.13) from biodegradable microparticles in rats with DMBA-induced mammary tumors indicate that tumor suppression by LHRH antagonists is well tolerated and highly effective. The local tolerance at the injection site of antagonist microparticles is excellent as in the case of LHRH agonists like buserelin.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD

(6 CITINGS)

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:565566 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:165566
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 113:27927a,27930a
TITLE: Single dose long-term suppression of testosterone secretion by a gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist (Antide) in male monkeys
AUTHOR(S): Edelstein, Michael C.; Gordon, Keith; Williams, Robert F.; Danforth, Douglas R.; Hodgen, Gary D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Jones Inst. Reprod. Med., Eastern Virginia Med. Sch., Norfolk, VA, 23510, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Structural Biology (1990), 103(1), 209-14
CODEN: JSBIEM; ISSN: 1047-8477
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In adult male monkeys, at 3 mg/kg (s.c.), Antide blocked testosterone secretion for only a few days. However, when the dose of Antide was raised to 10 mg/kg, some of the males manifested testosterone inhibition lasting >60 days, whereas shorter durations of action were found in others. These preliminary findings increase interest in studying Antide as a potential male contraceptive agent, when combined with androgen replacement therapy, as well as for therapeutic applications in men with prostatic carcinoma. Importantly, Antide lacks the sometimes deleterious flare effect known to occur when LH-RH agonists are used to treat these patients.

=> logoff
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:44:56 ON 06 MAY 2010)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:46:54 ON 06 MAY 2010
L1 8378 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (LHRH(W) ANTAGONIST OR LUTEINZING(W) HORMONE(W) RELEASING(W) HORMONE(W) ANTAGONIST OR GNRH(W) ANTAGONIST OR GONADOTROPIN(W) RELEASING(W) HORMONE(W) ANTAGONIST)
L2 244 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (LH OR FSH OR HMG OR LUTEINIZING(W) HORMONE OR FOLLICLE(W) STIMULATING(W) HORMONE OR HUMAN(W) MENOPAUSAL(W) GONADOTROPIN) AND (SINGLE(W) DOSE)
L3 97 DUP REM L2 (147 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L*** DEL 57 S L1 AND (LH OR FSH OR HMG OR LUTEINIZING(W)HORMONE OR FOLLICLE
L*** DEL 49 S L1 AND (LH OR FSH OR HMG OR LUTEINIZING(W)HORMONE OR FOLLICLE
L*** DEL 72 S L1 AND (LH OR FSH OR HMG OR LUTEINIZING(W)HORMONE OR FOLLICLE
L*** DEL 66 S L1 AND (LH OR FSH OR HMG OR LUTEINIZING(W)HORMONE OR FOLLICLE
L4 25 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND PY<1996
DIS IBIB ABS L4 1-25

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	105.09	105.75

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.10	-5.10

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:55:05 ON 06 MAY 2010